

NEW JERSEY

SUMARY OF FY 1997 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

New Jersey focuses its goals on three priority areas: air quality, freshwater watersheds and drinking water.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR ACHIEVING KEY GOALS

Multimedia Programs	
Key Goal/Program	Objectives
Pollution Prevention: Motivate industry to voluntarily reduce its use and generation of toxic chemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement the 1991 New Jersey Pollution Prevention Act.• Undertake the pilot facility-wide permit program.• Transform the existing regulatory framework to one based on pollution prevention.
Environmental Mercury.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce human exposure to mercury.• Identify sources of mercury to air from point source emissions.• Determine the extent of mercury contamination of New Jersey aquifers by the year 2005.• Evaluate point and nonpoint source loadings of mercury to surface waters and sediments.• Assess soil mercury levels by the year 2010.

Air Quality	
Key Goal	Objectives
Bring the entire state into attainment for all criteria air pollutants by 2007 and maintain air quality in areas currently meeting health standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attain the air quality standards for ozone.• Attain and maintain the CO standards.• Maintain current attainment status for particulate matter.• Maintain current attainment status for lead (Pb).• Maintain current attainment status for NO₂.• Attain SO₂ standard statewide.• Alert public to unhealthy air quality conditions.

Air Quality	
Key Goal	Objectives
Minimize exposure to air toxics and other potentially harmful agents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS) emitted by major sources by implementing the national Air Toxics program (Title III of the CAAA). • Reduce toxics emissions from motor vehicles. • Identify and correct mercury problems related to air emissions. • Identify hotspots of exposure to air toxics and reduce emissions which lead to those exposures.
Minimize the adverse effects of air pollution on residents' quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect visibility in The Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge (Class I Area) and selected urban areas. • Reduce nuisance complaints (primarily odors and soiling).
Reduce levels of acidic deposition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce regional acid deposition by implementing the federal acid rain program.

Water Quality-Freshwater Watersheds	
Key Goal	Objectives
Protect and enhance aquatic life designated uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2005, 75 percent of assessed river miles will support healthy, sustainable biological communities.
Protect recreational designated uses in freshwater watersheds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and improve the number of swimmable stream miles in NJ rivers. • Maintain and improve the current number of lakes suitable for bathing in NJ. • Maintain and improve the aesthetic value of lakes in NJ.
Protect fish consumption designated use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NJ will continue to evaluate fish for contamination, issue advisories and provide public education.

NEW JERSEY (cont.)

Water Quality-Drinking Water	
Key Goal	Objectives
Every person in New Jersey will have safe drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2005, 95 percent of the public water systems will provide water that meets the microbiological drinking water standards. By 2005, 95 percent of the public water systems will provide water that meets the New Jersey chemical drinking water standards. By 2005, 90 percent of the public water systems will have compliance evaluations that are acceptable.
All source water in New Jersey used for drinking water will be protected from pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2005, 50 percent of all public water systems will have a fully implemented source water protection plan.
Every person in New Jersey should drink water that is free of disease-causing organisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No detectable waterborne disease from the consumption of drinking water.
Every person in New Jersey should drink water with lead concentrations less than 15 ppb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the period from 1992-2000, reduce the number of samples that exceed the lead action level by 50 percent.
Every person in New Jersey should drink water with nitrate concentrations less than 10 ppm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For CWS, NTNCWS, and TNCWS: Reduce the POEs with nitrate concentrations above the MCL in 1993 by 50 percent by the year 2005. For private wells: Develop a plan to address the problem of nitrate concentrations in private wells by the year 2005.
Every person in New Jersey should drink water with mercury concentrations less than 2 ppb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the extent of mercury contamination in New Jersey's private wells by the year 2005.

NEW JERSEY (cont.)

Water Quality-Drinking Water	
Key Goal	Objectives
Every person in New Jersey should drink water with VOC concentrations less than the MCLs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For CWS and NTNCWS: No public water system will have levels of VOCs greater than their MCLs by 2005.• For private wells: Develop a plan to address the contamination of private wells by VOCs by the year 2005.
Every person in New Jersey should drink water with the minimum concentration of disinfection byproducts without compromising microbiological safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For CWS only: Reduce the running average TTHM concentrations to 80 ppb in surface water systems by 2000.• Determine the concentrations of haloacetic acids in CWS distribution systems.